



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1874.

The question of rates between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and the Postoffice Department remains unsettled. The mails were sent forward as usual yesterday. The President Hickey, sent a dispatch to the Acting Postmaster General that he considered the sending of the mails by his road as an acceptance of its terms, and that he would not refuse to carry the mails at present. The Postmaster General replied that under no circumstances could the department pay more than allowed by law, and that the carrying of the mails hereafter would be considered as a performance of service for the compensation fixed by law.

Lord Gordon-Gordon blew his brains out in Manitoba on Saturday. Two English detectives arrested him, and he promised to go quietly with them if they would not go through the United States. While in his room preparing for the journey he blew out his brains with a pistol. Gordon, it will be remembered, distinguished himself in New York, it is alleged, by swindling J. Gould and others on the pretense that he was a British lord, out of which difficulties grew the cause for the persistent efforts of the police to get him.

At Faribault, Rice county, Minn., yesterday, in the Cathedral, an insane divinity student named Nims attempted to assassinate Bishop Whipple. Just before the sermon Nims advanced rapidly to the chancel, but before the pistol which he held in his hand could be discharged the bishop seized and forced him into a chair, when he was disarmed. The cause of the attempt at assassination was the refusal of the bishop to ordain him a priest because of his unsound mind.

The new liquor law of Canada is very stringent. It requires common carriers who transport liquors to any dealer to ascertain before delivery whether the dealer is legally licensed to sell them. The various railways leading from Chicago into Iowa have issued orders to their agents, requiring them to receive no liquors for transportation into Iowa unless the shipment is accompanied by a certificate of the consignee's license to sell.

Advices from Philadelphia intimate that the statements that have been recently going the rounds of the papers, that a general revival of the iron trade is expected in the fall, are not indorsed by persons in that city who are familiar with the conditions and prospects of the business. Some improvement is hoped for, but it is not believed that there is any reason to anticipate a brisk demand for iron.

The only item of news concerning the Beecher-Tilton scandal is that Moulton has been discovered in Gloucester, Mass., in consultation with Gen. Butler. The investigating committee have given notice that they will hold their last meeting to-night, so that all persons who have any testimony to offer pertinent to the investigation may avail themselves of this final opportunity.

The following deaths of army officers have been reported to the Adjutant General of the Army: Surgeon A. N. McLaren, Medical Department at Boston, Mass., August 1; Major Eugene W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, at Camp Bowie, A. T., August 1; Brevet Brigadier General Joseph A. Haskin, retired, at Oswego, N. Y., August 3.

It appears that whilst there have been a few slight conflicts with the Indians, nothing like a general war exists, or is to be apprehended. General Sherman says he does not consider the present Indian troubles as of any serious importance, and that they will die out as the season advances.

The municipal election in Vicksburg, Miss., concerning which there have been fears of an open conflict between the whites and negroes, occurs to-day. The Government has refused to send any troops to the city and the preservation of the peace rests with Governor Ames.

Notwithstanding the declaration of Congress that polygamists will not hereafter be allowed to take a seat in that body, the Mormons have re-elected Cannon, their late delegate. The Liberals nominated a candidate, but the women generally voted the Mormon ticket.

It is reported from Berlin that the Catholic bishops have forwarded to the Government a protest declaring that they cannot submit to one-sided laws, and claiming that legislative power on matters concerning the Church belongs to the Pope alone.

It is reported in Paris that Germany and England have arrived at a complete understanding on the Spanish question, and hereafter no complaint will be made if British ships carrying contraband of war to the Carlists are seized.

A dispatch to Toronto from Fort Garry says that reports from all sections of Manitoba indicate that the grasshopper ravages are not so bad as at first reported. Fully one-half the crop is expected.

The State insurance commissioner, of Pennsylvania, has given the Safeguard Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, notice to discontinue business in that State until a re-examination of its affairs.

While the present delightful weather continues, the stay-at-homes of the city have very little cause to envy the pilgrims to the seaside or the mountains.

The Centennial managers have concluded to contract for the iron that will be required in the construction of the exhibition buildings.

At Moffitsville, Henderson county, S. C. yesterday a young German named Gairizun shot and killed a young lady named Miss Katie Tucker. It appears that Gairizun was employed by the father of the young lady, with whom he fell desperately in love. He became jealous of the attentions of a supposed rival, and deliberately killed the young lady while the three were sitting in Mr. Tucker's parlor. The murderer fled, but was arrested, and is in jail at Henderson Court-house.

We are indebted to Major R. F. Walker, Superintendent of Public Printing, for a copy of the Colonial Records of Virginia.

The trade of this country in dried fruits is increasing immensely.

The price of flour has declined 25 cts. per barrel in Baltimore.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

At Trenton, N. J., yesterday, the main reservoir which supplies the city gave way, sending about thirty millions of gallons of water over the city and down Pennsylvania avenue with a mighty rush. The collars of most of the houses for a quarter of a mile distant were filled with water, and many chickens were drowned and fowls carried away, but fortunately no lives were lost. It is estimated that \$1,000 will pay all damages aside from that done by the filling of cellars. The accident was caused by the leakage around an old pipe which had been left imbedded in the soil ever since the new reservoir was built.

The races at Saratoga were run yesterday, but the track was rather heavy. For the first race, a free handicap for all ages, purse \$500, one mile, there were ten starters, and was won by Madge in 1:48.3, Faddeu second, and Botany Bay third. For the second race, two and one-eighth miles, Mate and Spruigk started, and the latter won by fully a dozen lengths. Time, 3:56. The third, a hurdle handicap, for a purse of \$650, two miles and eight hurdles, was won by Limestone over three competitors. Time, 5:07.4.

The new building erected at Catonsville, Baltimore county, to be used jointly for the purposes of a Town Hall and as a place of meeting for Providence Lodge, No. 116, Odd Fellows, and Steuben Lodge of the United Order of Good Brothers, was dedicated yesterday. A procession and picnic at the Catonsville Railway Park were the closing incidents connected with the dedicatory ceremonies.

A dispatch from London says: The British Mediterranean Squadron will leave Malta to-day—Tuesday—for Barcelona. An Italian frigate has been ordered to the northern coast of Spain. The Spanish Government are about to despatch 12,000 additional troops to Cuba. It is asserted that the Carlists have shot the canon of the diocese of Victoria.

Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, having been rebuilt and thoroughly and beautifully refitted, was reopened last night with great eclat. An immense audience was in attendance, and the first night was a full and most gratifying success to all interested, both public and proprietor.

It appears that the improvement of Jones' Falls, in Baltimore, is rapidly going on, and much sediment and many obstructions have been removed by the Port Warden. The improvements will be continued from the mouth of the Falls to the Gay-street bridge.

The lady superior of the Notre Dame Academy of Boston Highlands, who sailed in the steamship Parthia from Boston, July 11, for Liverpool, died suddenly when two days out.

At the Norwich, Connecticut, city election yesterday, Jas. Lloyd Green was elected Mayor by a remarkable vote, receiving every vote but six.

Arrangements are being considered to give a purse of \$2,000 to Goldsmith Maid to trot against her best time during the Buffalo races.

In Baltimore yesterday, at a meeting of coal dealers, the price of coal was advanced.

The first meeting of the Baltimore Produce Exchange was held yesterday.

DEATH OF REV. JOSEPH S. COLLINS.—Rev. Joseph S. Collins, an aged Methodist local preacher, died at Winchester, Va., on Saturday morning, at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. Denny, having gone from Baltimore about ten days before. He had reached the great age of ninety-six years. He was blessed with good health generally, and was active, alert, and cheerful in his old age, with a considerable fund of information and a tenacious memory, especially of the events of the past. Mr. Collins was born in the District of Columbia, and there his first ministerial labors were performed. He was a printer by trade, and 25 years ago worked as a compositor on the Globe, in Washington, for John C. Rives, and by his first wife had one child, Rev. John A. Collins, who became one of the most distinguished and valued ministers of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dying greatly regretted in 1858. Mr. Collins resided in Georgetown, District of Columbia, with his second wife, and was a clerk in one of the departments for a number of years.

[COMMUNICATED.] A PLEA FOR THE CARS.—I would make a suggestion to save the cars. Let every man who visits A. S. C. S. T.'s or — instead get into the cars and take a ride up and down again. I'll guarantee that they will return to their families in better condition of mind and body than after having inhaled a glass or glasses of fire-water disguised as a brandy snuff, cock-rail, sherry cobbler, nut julep, or the article raw. It will save health, purse, wife, children, and friends, and self-respect, a thing not to be disregarded. They can indulge too in the great pleasure and satisfaction of treating an old man, woman, or child, who needs a little recreation, but can't afford five or ten cents from a too depleted purse. Let the bravest man initiate the movement and save the credit of old Alexandria. A WOMAN OF COURSE.

[COMMUNICATED.] It would be a reproach upon the city if the street cars are allowed to stop running. The appearance of things is not too animated anyhow, but remove them and it will look dead indeed. Let the people ride more and do what they can to keep up appearances, at least. X.

[COMMUNICATED.] It only requires about \$2,000 per annum to run the street cars, and certainly for that small sum this great convenience to the public will not be allowed to languish and go down. Cannot that sum be guaranteed, and then there need be no more trouble. P.

Mr. John J. Haines, of the firm of J. J. Haines & Co., leaves us to-day for Baltimore city, where he will open, ready for the fall trade, an extensive wholesale woodenware business. Mr. H. has been a large and successful dry goods merchant in this place for the past eight years, and has conducted business with such skill and general satisfaction, we feel, in wishing him much success in his new enterprise, that our hopes will be realized. His excellence of character, polite manner and indefatigable energy has won for him in this community a host of friends who much regret their loss to so worthy a citizen. Upperville's loss is Baltimore's gain. E.

UPPERVILLE, Aug. 1, 1874.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

THE EXAMINATION OF MRS. TILTON.

The long examination of Mrs. Tilton on Friday evening brought out full testimony on several points of the first importance. The following summary, the Tribune says, is as nearly full as it is possible to give the story at pieces covered by information. The main issues covered in the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton were gone over, and the unhappy history of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton was laid bare in detail. The results of this examination are regarded by the committee and by Mr. Beecher's counsel as extremely valuable, and as affording satisfactory explanation of the essential features in the charges of Mr. Tilton. So much was there in it to throw light on matters hitherto doubtful or in dispute that a part of the committee do not object to having the testimony published immediately, but the section on Friday evening was so protracted that the question of giving the testimony to the press was not brought up.

Mrs. Tilton made no written presentation of evidence, but for nearly three hours she was engaged in answering questions put to her, which went over all the leading incidents and assertions which have been brought out in the progress of the case. Throughout the examination—which entered very fully into the details of her treatment from her husband, and into the part he had played during their married life—she preserved a tone of gentle consideration for him, and the frequent answers, in which she was obliged to represent unfavorably his character and actions, were evidently given with regret and reluctance. The questioning went back to the beginning of their married life in 1855, when Mr. Tilton was only twenty and Mrs. Tilton seventeen years of age.

Mrs. Tilton made any charge of misconduct against her that she had ceased to occupy the large place in his heart which was due to her as his wife, and which she enjoyed in the early part of her married life. About the time of the birth of her third child Mrs. Tilton had a long and severe sickness, lasting from April to September. During that trying time her husband paid little attention to her, and appeared cold and indifferent. At this time was first plainly apparent the lessening of his affection for her, which was afterward shown repeatedly in the most offensive way. Mr. Tilton seemed to feel that his wife brought discredit upon him by her want of dignity and nobility in appearance (she is very small in figure), and to think that he missed in her the breadth and depth of mind which he required for congenial society. He remarked that her husband had their disparity in size made them ridiculous when walking together. On one occasion, when they were walking together, they met a very beautiful woman, with whom Mr. Tilton was acquainted. He bowed to her, and then turning to his wife he said, in a most cutting way, "I'd give \$500 this moment if you were not on my arm."

On another occasion, when the husband and wife were present at a social gathering, to which came several persons whose company Mr. Tilton desired, and with whom he wished to stand well, he said directly to Mrs. Tilton, "I don't want you to come near me at all this evening." But a sorer trial to Mrs. Tilton than even such remarks like these were Mr. Tilton's avowals of his changed feelings concerning the obligation of the marriage vow. She said that Mr. Tilton told her repeatedly that at any time during his absence from home upon lecturing tours, he would have no hesitation in violating his marriage vows, if so disposed, although he had not then charged her with any offense. He said only that his views of the marriage relation had changed, and he no longer felt that his obligations were so sacred.

He gave this information to Mrs. Tilton, and she said that on this point it is in harmony with the declarations of Mr. Tilton himself before the committee.

She said that Mr. Tilton also outraged her feelings by forcing upon her the company of persons for whose principles and the manner of whose lives she expressed abhorrence. In spite of her remonstrances he brought the Woodhull sisters to his home. Mrs. Tilton showed them that their presence was unwelcome, and when they disregarded this she gave them a hint that she wished them to go. Even this did not dislodge them, and Mrs. Tilton declared that, having found all other means unavailing, she was compelled to announce her determination to send for the police and have them removed. Hearing that the officers were coming, the Woodhulls finally departed.

In recent years Mr. Tilton's treatment of his wife, according to her testimony of Friday evening, has been marked by frequent violence of word and occasional violence of action. Several times after the date of his alleged discovery of improper relations between herself and Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton locked his wife in her room and berated her in the strongest language, accusing her of violation of her marriage vow, not only with Mr. Beecher, but with four or five other men, whose names were unhesitatingly given to the committee by Mrs. Tilton. It has been learned that another witness, whose testimony is considered of great value, had testified before the committee to the same fact, that Mr. Tilton had included other men besides Mr. Beecher in his charges of adultery with his wife.

Mrs. Tilton also testified that Mr. Tilton's violence was not always bounded by words only. On one occasion, when he was in a wild fit of rage, he brandished his fist before her face so closely that she felt sure he was about to strike her. So also thought another person, a young woman who was in the room. She rushed in between them to prevent Mr. Tilton's striking his wife—as she feared—and received such a blow from his clenched hand that she fell to the floor, striking her head upon the sidepost of the parlor door as she fell, and receiving a severe bruise. The testimony of Mrs. Tilton concerning this scene agrees with that given by the lady who was hardly ever seen by the committee on Tuesday evening, and whose identity has so puzzled the reporters, who styled her the "veiled lady." This witness had for years the best opportunity for observing the progress of events in the Tilton family, and her testimony was considered to be of great weight.

Mrs. Tilton's testimony in regard to the knowledge Miss Anthony gained of the trouble in the family was of great interest. She said that the scene on the evening of Mr. Tilton's outbreak in the presence of Miss Anthony was a very terrible one. Mr. Tilton came home in a bad humor, and Miss Anthony also seemed ruffled on account of her disappointment about dining with Mrs. Stanton and Mr. Tilton, or some other matter. Mr. Tilton broke out in outrageous language, accusing his wife of infidelity with most profane and violent profanity. Mrs. Tilton declared she hardly ever saw Mr. Tilton in so terrible a rage. His passion increased with the torrent of his abuse. Miss Anthony was disconcerted and retired to her room, whither Mrs. Tilton went with her, and where they both spent the night. Mrs. Tilton testified that she told Miss Anthony the story of all the accusations made by her husband, and especially declared to her that Mr. Tilton accused her of infidelity with several other gentlemen of Brooklyn beside Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton claimed that she assured Miss Anthony that there was not a bit of truth in these accusations, and she never gave her the least reason to assert that she had confessed to any act of wrong-doing. Miss Anthony in turn informed Mrs. Tilton of certain acts of infidelity on the part of Mr. Tilton.

The question was asked Mrs. Tilton if she ever, of her own motion, wrote a word, either in a letter or a statement, stating that there were or had been improper relations between

Mr. Beecher and herself. She replied that she never had done so, and that any statements or suggestions of that sort which had gone out under her name had been copies of papers prepared by Mr. Tilton, and only copied by her under pressure of persuasion, appeal, argument and sometimes almost compulsion. Sometimes she did not even know the contents of the papers which he induced her to sign. Mr. Tilton would make assurances that the only course to pursue for the peace of the family, for his sake and for her own honor, was for her to sign the particular paper which he wished her to sign. One of these papers was signed by her when she was confined to her bed by sickness, she being induced to put her name to it by the urgent representations of Mr. Tilton that it would be for her best interests. She said that Mr. Tilton seemed to have a sort of mania for dining into her ears a belief that Mr. Beecher was guilty. He used repeatedly to take down the Bible and read to her the passage: "But I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her in his heart." And would then say, "There, Elizabeth don't you see that Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultery?"

OLD VIRGINIA: A few items of interest to Virginians, as well as to immigrants.—Wealth of the State—Developed and Undeveloped Resources—What is needed to make Virginia the Greatest State in the Union.

The Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mineral Resources of Virginia; her salubrious climate, as well as her very geographic relation to the other States, and to Washington, the Capitol of the country, all these are items worth a few moments' reflection.

Out of the 38,348 square miles, or 24,542,720 acres, the entire area of the State, there are but few and comparatively small sections that are not adapted to farming purposes. Only the crests of the Appalachian ranges, the sandy watersheds of the middle country, and the swamps of the Tidewater country are not fit for farming purposes.

The great valley, the bottom lands along the streams of the middle country, the valley of the Shenandoah and the Tidewater country have all a soil of unsurpassed productivity. Even the Blue Ridge is almost everywhere cultivable to the crest, and many well cultivated farms may be seen in the highest parts of it. The character of the soil, the early opening of spring, and their accessibility, have made the sea-board counties the market garden for the large cities of the Atlantic coast, and already the products of a small portion of the country around Norfolk bring an annual return of over \$20,000,000. Especially is this region noted for the production of peaches, pears and strawberries, and the fig thrives also, and bears abundantly.

In 1870 there were in the whole State of Virginia 73,849 farms, including 8,165,040 acres of improved, 8,204,734 acres of wood land, and 1,680,137 acres of unimproved land.

The length of the growing season, the peculiar quality of the soil, and the mild temperate climate, as well as the favorable distribution of rain and moisture through the months of the year, to say nothing of its remarkable exemption from heavy storms, fit this State for the production of all those staple articles always in demand in the markets of every land.

Virginia is as rich in mineral treasures as any of the States east of the Rocky Mountains. Midway in the middle country is a strip of land fifteen to twenty miles in width, and running for two hundred miles through the State, that has long been known as the "gold belt." Large amounts of gold have been taken from it, especially near the Rappahannock and James rivers.

No State in the Union has a better quality of iron, or a greater abundance, and perhaps no State has such an abundance of this most valuable of all the metals that could be obtained and prepared for the market with so little cost to the miner. In the two items of coal and iron alone, if properly worked, Virginia would soon exceed her more energetic sister State, Pennsylvania. The other metallic and mineral resources of Virginia, that abound in excellent quality, are copper, all the sulphurates, lead and barytes, manganese, plumbago, fire-clay, zinc, gypsum, or plaster of Paris, rock salt, &c.

Now with all these great treasures of wealth in her lap, with only one-sixth of her rich soil under any sort of cultivation, nearly 20,000,000 of acres of land still uncultivated, and with all the above named advantages, what remains to be done to make Virginia what she ought to be? Why just what the State has neglected to do.

Develop her commercial facilities. Her direct trade with foreign countries is less in proportion to her facilities than of any other State. What other State, with such internal wealth, has so many and such commodious harbors and deep estuaries?

She has seven custom house districts, or ports of entry, as Alexandria, Cherrystone, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Petersburg, Richmond, Tappahannock and Yorktown, with a commercial fleet which might all be well employed by any one of these seven harbors, and therefore ought to be increased, even doubled. The railroad facilities are susceptible of like extension.

But how are all these desirable ends to be attained? A hint or two here may suggest to some one who is capable of helping in this desirable prosperity by giving more light.

One of the first steps to be taken is to restore the confidence of the masses of our own citizens in the solvency and good faith of the Commonwealth, and the continued protection of the unimpaired civil and social rights of all classes.

One way of doing this, and the best way that seems feasible, is to inform all classes of people in these matters. Show them such facts as those given above, and many others of kindred nature, and let them know that the State debt of Virginia has been diminished over ten millions of dollars in two years, from 1870 to 1872—that the entire State debt, at that ratio, would be cancelled in ten years.

There is a great book, just out, which is full of just this kind, and every other desirable kind of knowledge, not only of our own Virginia, but of every other State and Territory in the United States of America. The information is reliable, and brings its facts up to the present time. Every person in the whole country should possess one of these valuable books.

It is the Centennial Gazetteer of the United States. Such is the demand for this work that it has gone through three large editions in five weeks. The writer of this communication is authorized to take orders from all who desire this great book, and will take pleasure in furnishing everybody with a copy. JOHN LITTLE.

On Saturday, August 1, 1874, WILLIAM F. HENDERSON, in the thirty-third year of his age.

BROOMS! BROOMS! BROOMS! A large assortment of all sizes and kinds on hand and for sale by C. S. TAYLOR, JR., No. 6 Prince street.

FANCY CASSIMERES—NEW GOODS. A beautiful line of new style Fancy Cassimeres for gentlemen's pants. Also a nice line of Tweeds, Cottonades and Hosiery agents for boys' wear. ROBT. L. WOOD, No. 62 King street.

SEED BUCKWHEAT For sale by DAVY & HARMON.

PRESTON'S PORTABLE LEMONADE, Flavoring Extracts, Raspberry Syrup, prime Messina Lemons, &c., for sale by GEO. MCKURNEY & SON, 106 and 170 King street.

MIXED AND CROW HOW PICKLES, by the gallon, quart and pint; something that no family should fail to try. For sale at 147 King street. WM. F. BROOKES.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, August 4.—Wheat is more active and prices are a shade firmer; offerings of 1552 bbls, with sales of red at 90 cts a bushel and 120, 128 and 130 for fair to good, and 135, 136, 138 and 140 for prime to choice. Corn is steady; offerings of 681 bushels, with sales of white at 90 cts, mixed at 86 and 88 and yellow at 83. Rye quiet at 85. Oats are unchanged; offerings of 124 bushels, with sales at 53 cts.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 4.—Sun rose.....5 6; Moon rose.....10 57; Sun sets.....7 6; High water.....0 00.

ARRIVED. Schrs. A. R. Weeks, Georgetown, to Hampshire and Baltimore Co. Md. Schrs. Speedaway, Boston, to American Coal Company.

PASSED UP. Schrs. Gen. Al Conor, for Washington.

SAILED. Steamer Georgetown, Baltimore, by Hooe & Johnston.

Steamer New York, Philadelphia, by F. A. Reed.

Steamer Pilot Boy, Currituck, by F. A. Reed. Steamer Columbia, Baltimore, by B. Wheat. Schrs. William Gillum, Pawtucket, by Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co. Schrs. F. Merwin, Alyn's Point, by American Coal Co.

PASSED DOWN. Schrs. H. M. Baxter, from Georgetown, to Alexandria 1st. Schrs. Sarah & Lucy, hence, at Norwich 31st.

M. MORANDA.

ARRIVALS.—Bots. D. Cromwell, A. J. Aikin, J. W. Burke, W. J. B. Lloyd, Wm. Westley, W. E. Bell, D. A. Lowe, Kate, Charles, Whelshy, Geo. Sherman, J. P. Beecher, Jr., John Wilson, J. J. Baker, Wm. Doerner, S. S. Bowlin, H. C. Briggs, W. P. Woods, Reelabites, Mrs. C. E. Charles, Lucinda and Nettie & Billy, to American Coal Co.; B. Gerdeeman and A. E. McQuade, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.; A. B. Johnson, C. W. Adams, C. S. Egerson, J. Hammond, J. Spencer and Annie Bell, to A. F. Agnew.

LEGAL NOTICE.

VIRGINIA: At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Corporation Court of the city of Alexandria, on the 31 day of August, 1874: The City Council of Alexandria, plaintiff, vs. John H. Russell, defendant. In objection.

The object of this suit is to recover against the defendant the plaintiff's fee simple to a certain parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the said city of Alexandria, described and bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south side of Duke street with the west side of Potomac street, and running southwesterly west side of Potomac street 31 feet; then northwesterly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 2, immediately west of that first described, and exact of same dimensions, Lot No. 3, immediately west of Lot No. 2, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 4, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 5, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 6, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 7, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 8, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 9, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 10, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 11, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 12, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 13, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 14, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 15, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 16, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 17, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 18, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 19, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 20, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 21, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 22, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 23, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 24, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 25, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 26, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 27, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 28, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 29, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 30, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 31, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 32, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 33, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 34, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 35, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 36, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 37, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 38, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 39, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 40, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 41, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 42, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 43, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 44, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 45, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 46, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 47, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 48, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 49, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 50, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 51, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 52, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then easterly 31 feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 53, beginning at the south side of Duke street, and running westerly parallel to the first line 100 feet; then e